

Specifications HI96732 Oxygen, Dissolved

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Range	0.0 to 10.0 mg/L (ppm)
Resolution	0.1 mg/L
Accuracy @ 25°C (77°F)	±0.4 mg/L ±3% of reading
Light Source	light emitting diode
Light Detector	silicon photocell with narrow band interference filter @ 466 nm
Power Supply	9V battery
Auto-off	after ten minutes of non-use in measurement mode; after one hour of non-use in calibration mode; with last reading reminder
Environment	0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F); RH max 95% non-condensing
Dimensions	193 x 104 x 69 mm (7.6 x 4.1 x 2.7")
Weight	360 g (12.7 oz.)
Method	Adaptation of Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater (18th edition) Azide modified Winkler method reaction causes a yellow tint in sample
Ordering Information	HI96732 is supplied with sample cuvettes (2) with caps, 9V battery, instrument quality certificate and instruction manual CAL Check™ standards and testing reagents sold separately
Reagents and Standards	HI96732-11 CAL Check™ standard cuvettes
	HI93732-01 reagents for 100 tests
	HI93732-03 reagents for 300 tests

 $Standard\,reagents\,begin\,on\,page\,10.70; CAL\,Check^{\intercal M}\,standard\,reagents\,begin\,on\,page\,10.71$

Dissolved Oxygen Portable Photometer

- CAL Check™
 - Enables users to check validity of calibration
- BEPS
 - Alerts the user of low battery power that could adversely affect reading
- GLP Features
 - Meets Good Laboratory Practices

Dissolved oxygen analysis measures the amount of gaseous oxygen (O₂) dissolved in an aqueous solution. Dissolved oxygen is one of the most important parameters in aquatic systems. This gas is required for metabolism by aerobic organisms and also influences inorganic chemical reactions. Therefore, knowledge of the solubility and dynamics of oxygen distribution is essential to interpreting both biological and chemical processes within water bodies. Oxygen gets into water by diffusion from the surrounding air by aeration (rapid movement) and as a product of photosynthesis. The amount of oxygen (or any gas) that can dissolve in pure water (saturation point) is inversely proportional to the temperature of the water; the warmer the water, the less dissolved oxygen is present.

In aquaculture, dissolved oxygen is arguably the most important parameter of water quality. Most species require a minimum of 3 mg/L (ppm) DO, 8-10 mg/L (ppm) is preferable. Unlike other gases such as nitrogen, oxygen supersaturation doesn't usually result in gas bubble disease ("popeye"), so high levels generally aren't an issue.

The HI96732 measures the content of dissolved oxygen in surface, feed, natural and wastewaters in the 0.0 to 10.0 mg/L (ppm) range.

The HI96732 uses an exclusive positivelocking system to ensure that the cuvette is in the same place every time it is placed into the measurement cell.

